

## BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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The County Candidates Are a Busy Lot of People. The Democrats Are Making a Winning Campaign.

## A Former Great Bender.

M. C. Campbell, of Wichita, Kansas, came in yesterday to look over the cattle situation. Mr. Campbell has long been identified with the cattle interests in that part of the state. He owns a ranch in Clark county, Kansas, and pastures cattle in Wabaunsee county. In discussing the conditions, Mr. Campbell stated in all his experiences he never saw better times nor times when the cattlemen had done so well. "In these days," he said, "we combine ranching with farming. In the days when we had to depend upon cattle alone we very often failed. This year on our ranch was raised 8,000 bushels of wheat. I want to just say to the Drovers Telegram that 6,000 bushels of wheat in one granary, and 2,000 bushels in another down there on the ranch right now, looks mighty good to me. I expect to get a dollar a bushel for all of it. We are putting in 800 acres of wheat this fall under very favorable conditions. The grass has been good all season, and cattle are fat. A few days ago I sold at the pastures up near Alma, in Wabaunsee county, 100 head of four year old steers at \$67 each. I recall how we had a hard time several years ago to get just half that much for such steers. Down on the Clark county ranch I have 1,500 head of three year old steers, which are the good kind, and for which I could easily get \$50, but I intend to carry them over. You see, since we combined farming with ranching we can handle a great deal better and cheaper. That 800 acres of wheat will furnish a great amount of good feed for cattle all winter. In threshing the wheat this season we saved the straw. That I will feed to the cattle, with a little cottonseed cake, and keep them fat all winter at a very slight cost. If there is any man in the cattle business who has been running behind the past few years, I do not know who he is. This has been one of the best of all the years in the business, for the reason that the prices have held up."—Drovers Telegram.

## Monthly Institute Meetings.

What a wonderful thing is a seed. The tiny acorn to make a great oak; the small grain of corn to make a great stalk with an ear of a thousand grains. Nature has been prodigal and is always extravagant in the number of seeds, but the farmer today cannot afford to scatter seeds as do the birds. The breeding of seeds has come to be a great proposition and the care and the selection of seeds are being studied by farmers as never before.

Kansas has nearly 300 farmers' institutes with a membership of nearly 12,000 farmers. Every institute is required by law to have one annual meeting, but the Agricultural College, that directs the institute work, is anxious that every institute shall have at least six or eight afternoon meetings in addition to the annual meeting.

Saturday afternoon, October 15, from 1:30 to 3:30, is the time set apart for a meeting of every institute organization in the state.

The subject for discussion will be Seed Selection and Care, and will be divided into three different heads, as follows.

## 1—Selecting and Caring For Seed:

- a—Methods of Selecting.
- b—Best Way to Store It For Winter.

## 2—Testing For Germination.

- a—Grading Seed Corn.
- b—Selecting Seed Wheat, Oats and Corn:

- a—Experiences With the So-called Pure-bred Varieties.
- b—Cleaning and Grading.
- c—Treatment For Smut.
- d—Need of More Care at the Threshing Time.

## 3—Selecting Seed of Broom Corn, Cane and Kaffir:

- a—For Evenness of Ripening.
- b—For Size of Head and the Amount of Grain.
- c—For Amount of Foliage.

## Obituary-Hall.

The people were shocked yesterday to hear that Job Hall died suddenly during the night. Job was afflicted with heart trouble, and this disease caused his death.

Deceased was born in Derbyshire, England, and at the time of death was 56 years, and 7 days old. He came to this country at the age of two years. The family located in New York state, where Mr. Hall grew to manhood. At Pastenkill, N. Y., he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Bridgehouse, and shortly after moved to Keokuk, Iowa. While at Keokuk, Mr. Hall was employed as a locomotive engineer on the C. B. & Q., but gave up railroad work in 1885, and came to Kansas, locating in Russell county. The family moved to Hoisington in 1892, and have since made this city their home.

A wife and two children, Nellie and Frank, survive the parent. He also leaves to mourn his loss six brothers and three sisters. The funeral services will be held at the Christian church tomorrow afternoon, conducted by Eld. Pearce and interment made in the Hoisington cemetery.—Dispatch.

## 1 Usefulness In the World.

In one of the comic papers not long ago there appeared a cartoon in which the graduate home from college is represented as saying to his father: "Well, dad, I'm ready to take over the business." The young man is dressed in vociferous raiment; he swings a cane and is followed by a bulldog. The impression conveyed by cartoons of this kind is that the young man pictured is the prevailing type at college. The typical college student is not the roystering blade as shown in the cartoon but a hard-working young man, not conspicuous for self-conceit, who goes forth from the institution purposing to do in a quiet way something useful in the world, and who generally does it.—John MacDonald in the Western School Journal.

## W. B. Faus In Trouble.

The following article from the Kansas City Post of the 12th concerning W. B. Faus will be of interest to people here. Faus was for some time a prominent contractor in cement work here, and the woman in the case lived with him here, presumably as his bookkeeper:

"Brought to trial through the free legal aid bureau at the solicitation of a wife's letter, W. B. Faus and Emma A. Morgan, who have been living together at 703 East Forty-seventh street, were fined heavily in the municipal court this morning. Faus was fined \$200 and paroled upon his promise to support his wife and two children, who are now in Denison, Ia.

The woman, who was formerly Faus' bookkeeper, was fined \$100. She was paroled upon her promise not to see Faus again, and the board of public welfare gave her enough money to take her to her home in Omaha. A detective saw her to the train at the union depot today.

The man's wife wrote a very pitiful letter about the case to E. J. Fleming of the free legal aid bureau. She said that her husband once earned a good living as a cement contractor, but that he had allowed his business affairs to go to ruin through his infatuation for Mrs. Morgan. She said he had often written sympathetic letters, but that he had only sent her \$15 in several months.

J. J. McGraw, a city detective, arrested the man and woman here. When he went to the home and asked for Faus, he testified this morning, the woman told him she was the man's wife.

Faus told the judge that he was keeping the Forty-seventh street house for some other people. He said he had been estranged from his wife for four years. He promised to support Mrs. Faus and the two children, 13 and 6 years of age."

W. R. Campbell was down from Larned Sunday for a short visit.

## Scouts.

Rural Life Boy Scouts, the latest idea in that line of activity, are to be organized by the council in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas. Every town in the state, large or small, is to have a company.

And why not? England has more than 450,000 boy scouts. Kansas City has at least 1,000. Many of the large cities are forming squads and bands and companies. Can a boy in a city have one-half the chance to scout—real, downright scouting that counts—that is open to the boys in the country? Hardly. The country is the place to scout. That's where it started, anyway. Then why shouldn't there be Rural Life Boy Scouts? More than 16,000 boys in Kansas are eligible for membership. Why shouldn't they be working along under the motto of the Rural Scouts: "Know the secrets of the open country,"—learning new things, doing something worth while in an attractive way, saving money, and all the while having a good time? This is the plan as it has been outlined by E. L. Holton director of Rural Life Boy Scouts, extension department, Kansas State Agricultural College:

Find some man in your town or community in whom you have confidence, and get him to help you organize a company at once. Any boy twelve years old and not over twenty may be a member of the Rural Life Boy Scouts, and a company may be organized in any community where six or more boys desire it. Should there be more than twelve boys, a company may be divided into two or more squads, but never less than six boys in a squad. The officers shall be a captain for every company and a sergeant for every squad, all to be elected by the company. The term of office to be one year, or until the successor is elected and qualified. The time of election shall be the second Saturday of September annually. The captain shall be the leader in all scouting and camping expeditions and chairman of all company meetings. The sergeant shall act as secretary and perform the captain's duties in his absence. The captain and sergeant shall select a man to act as advisor, who must be approved by the Agricultural College council. There shall be a county council composed of all the advisors and captains, and at their meetings the chairman shall be appointed by the college council. Companies shall meet once a month.

The order of business for all regular meetings shall be:

1. Saluting the flag.
2. Repeating the Scouts pledge.
3. Giving the Scout's salute and sign.
4. Discussing scout duties and reports on work in progress.
5. Planning scouting expeditions for the month.
6. Dismissal.

In July and August there shall be five or ten days of rural life camp and instruction in the country, to be attended by all companies. This camp shall be under the direction of the county council. The program shall include games and athletic contests, contests in judging farm crops stock and poultry, naming birds, wild animals, fish, flowers, trees and shrubs, etc., reports on savings bank accounts and contests in other lines of work carried on in the companies, and discussions of rural life subjects.

Promotion in the Rural Life Scouts will be in three classes. Upon entering a member is in the third class, and all classified here must know by sight and call 10 common birds; know by sight and track 10 wild animals; know by sight 10 common game fish; know in the field 10 wild flowers; and know by leaf, bark and general outline 10 common trees or shrubs; and must know the sixteen points of the compass. He must know the elementary rules of preventing typhoid, and must plant and cultivate, by the latest

scientific methods, not less than 1/4 boys may substitute a town lot. He must own and care for, according to the latest scientific methods, of farm or garden crop. Town boys may substitute a town lot. He must own and care for, according to the latest scientific methods, some type of pure-bred domestic animal, including poultry, which must be worth not less than \$10.

And here is an important requirement. He must have and maintain a bank account of not less than \$5 and must strive to graduate from the county schools.

In the second class, a member must know by sight and call at least 20 common birds; by sight 7 common game fish; in the field 20 wild flowers; and by leaf and bark and general outline 20 common trees or shrubs. He must know the general rules of preventing tuberculosis. He must plant and cultivate, according to the latest scientific methods, not less than 1 acre of some farm or garden crop. The town boy may substitute town lots. He must also own and care for, according to latest scientific methods, some type of pure-bred domestic animal, which may include poultry, and worth not less than \$20. He must have a bank account of not less than \$15. Boys in his class will be required to read books of the Young People's Reading Circle for the eighth and ninth grades.

By the time a boy has reached the first class he will have acquired a fund of valuable information. He must know by sight and call all the birds of Kansas; all the common game fish; all the wild flowers; all the trees and shrubs, and know by sight 25 common weeds. He must plant and cultivate, according to the latest scientific methods, not less than two acres of some farm or garden crop. The town boy may substitute town lots if necessary. He must own and care for, scientifically, some type of pure-bred domestic animal, including poultry, worth not less than \$25 and shall read not less than two books on a list of books on rural life. This list will be sent to the captain of a company by the college council on application.

This is the pledge, salute and sign of the Rural Scouts:

"I give my word of honor that I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, to give some unselfish service to some one every day, to obey the laws of the state and nation and of the Rural Life Boy Scouts, to respect the personal and property rights of others.

When taking the pledge, the Scout shall stand, holding the right hand level with the shoulder, palm to front, thumb resting on the nail of the little finger, three fingers upright. The motto is: Know the secrets of the open country." The badge is an oxidized silver button, the shape of a four-pointed star, bearing the letters R. L. B. S.

When a local company has been organized according to these rules and the names of the adviser and officers sent to the director, the Agricultural College will issue a charter and send to the company. What do you think of that? Is not that a program exceeding in interest even the extremely lively outline of the city scouts? Isn't it likely that one of these days the city scouts will be going out into the country to meet the Rural Life Scouts and be their guests and have the time of their lives. Get an adviser and organize.

Miss Elma Gailey, of Pawnee Rock, visited here Sunday, the guest of Miss Hazel Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Post have returned from Scott City where they have been visiting for several weeks.

Miss Pearl Meacham visited in Hutchinson Wednesday.

Mrs. Nancy Wilson has returned from a visit with relatives in Oklahoma.

Miss Grace Kelly, of St. John, is here visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Kelly of the south side.

## What Hodges Has Done.

Resolution—Instructing our Senators and requesting our congressmen to introduce and support a measure in the Congress of the United States putting lumber on the free list. Passed.

An Act—Compelling railroads to weigh their empty coal cars within twenty-four hours before loading and within twelve hours after loading. Passed.

Explanation—Railroads weigh their empty cars once a year always when the cars are dry. The weight is stenciled on the cars. Open cars accumulate dirt, become water-soaked and heavy in the winter months when most of the domestic coal is used. Coal is loaded in cars often-times with a foot of sleet or ice in the car. The gross weight of the coal and ice is taken and the stenciled or dry weight is used as the tare. This makes the consumer pay for the weight of ice or sleet in the car which averages seven per cent of the weight of the coal in the car.

Coal companies base their invoices on the railroad weights and thus the consumer pays the coal companies for coal that is never loaded and pays the railroad's freight on the ice and dirt in the car. This measure if strictly enforced will save the people of Kansas not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year.

An Act—Compelling express companies to pay an excise tax on the business they do in Kansas. Passed.

Until this act became a law express companies had paid no tax on their business, they have enjoyed all the benefits and protection of Kansas laws but contributed nothing to their support. This act brings a revenue of several thousand dollars to the state each year.

An Act—Preventing the confiscation of coal by the railroad companies. Passed.

This measure was introduced as a committee bill. Before this enactment became a law cars, and even train loads, of coal were appropriated by the railroad for their own use, causing untold suffering to the people of Kansas without any penalty to the railroad company. If coal is confiscated now the common carrier is liable to a heavy penalty.

An Act—Making a fifteen per cent horizontal reduction in the freight on grain and grain products. Passed. Introduced as a committee bill it saves the shippers of grain a vast amount of money.

An Act—Permitting people to build good roads, and commonly known as the Hodges rock road law. Passed. This measure does not compel any community to build rock roads, but it is an enactment that permits the building of good roads by communities when they want them. It is one of the most important laws on the statute books and will contribute to the upbuilding and the making of Kansas a great state, more so than any enactment passed in recent years.

An Act—Compelling boards of public works to build stone or concrete bridges when the cost is not over 30 per cent more than the steel bridges. Passed. The Senate, defeated in the House.

An Act—Providing for the labeling of linseed oil, lead and mixed paints, known as the pure paint bill. Defeated.

The joint author with Senator Young of the present amended ballot law; the bill simplifies the ballot, and allows a mixed ticket to be voted without danger of being thrown out.

An Act—Providing for a two cent passenger fare in Kansas. Defeated.

The reciprocal demurrage law. Passed. This is an act compelling the railroad companies to pay one dollar a day for their failure to supply any farmer or shipper with cars after forty-eight hours until the cars are furnished.

An Act—Allowing school boards to deposit their money in banks at an agreed rate of interest. Passed.

The anti-pass law now in force,

is the compilation of Senator Getty and myself. It passed the House as the Stone bill, but our bill was substituted in its entirety for the Stone anti-pass measure.

The general railroad enactment now a law in Kansas was made possible by the minority members three in number, of which Hodges was one, forcing a minority report and bringing it before the Senate where it was enacted into law.

Every square deal law upon the statute books was made possible by an almost united Democratic vote. The first test vote on the Anti-pass measure, which in the committee of the whole indicated the strength of the opposing factions, stood 54 against and 64 for the measure. There were 35 Republicans voting for the measure and 29 Democrats. The Republicans had 92 members and only 38 voted for the measure—about one out of every three. Out of 33 Democratic members 29 voted for the measure—about nine out of ten. All these measures claimed by the square dealers had the necessary Democratic support in the Senate that made their enactment a possibility.

A telegram received here Friday, from Fairbury, Neb., announced the death of Ed Mendenhall of that city. Rob Ewalt, of this city, a brother of Mrs. Mendenhall, formerly Miss Kittie Snyder of this city, and J. S. Morrison, of Sterling, a brother-in-law, left at once for Fairbury. Mrs. Mendenhall has been a sufferer for several years with rheumatism, and some time ago while taking a ride was thrown from a buggy and quite badly crippled.

Mrs. J. E. Bryant, of Washington, D. C., who has been visiting her sister Mrs. A. J. Mischeaux, returned to her home Monday, accompanied by the latter's niece, Miss Ethel Mischeaux, who is going there to study music.

Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Brehm delightfully entertained a number of friends at a 7 o'clock dinner last Friday evening.

Prof. Howes, of Wilson, visited here Saturday with relatives, and also attended the Barton County Teachers Association.

G. W. Shaffer, of Shaffer, visited here last week with his sister, Mrs. Frank Greene, Sr., and his brother, Frank, of north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Reed will leave soon for Los Angeles, Calif., where they will make their future home.

Ernest Putnam, of Kansas City, who visited here last week with his mother and other relatives, left Saturday for a visit with his sister, Mrs. Will O'Blennis, of Kinsley.

Geo. Whitcomb and wife have moved into their new residence on East Park. Fred Kopke and wife will occupy the residence vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb.

Mrs. Patton, of Nevada, Mo., who has been spending the last couple of weeks visiting with her son, Otto and family, left for her home last Friday.

Bert Swartz and wife, who left here about a year ago for California to make that place their home, have decided to return to sunny Kansas, the climate out there not agreeing with Bert's health.

Al Strobel, of Lincoln township, has purchased a city residence of his father, Joseph Strobel, and will move here this fall.

Mrs. Will West and sister, Miss Grace Legergran, returned Saturday from a visit with relatives at Alden.

Mrs. Manley Bengel, of Lincoln township, returned Friday from an extended visit with relatives at Peoria, Ills.

Wm. Bolinger and son, Willis, went to Minneola Sunday for a visit with Otis Bolinger and family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Moran, J. J. Moran and Miss Nellie Johnson attended a big wedding out at McCracken Tuesday.

Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Alford are attending the state convention of the Christian churches at Topeka.